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1 Figs. 2C and 3 (see discussion of Col. 6, lines 20 – 55 and Col. 7, lines 45 – 66), a switch is  
2 disposed between the telephone's power source and the light source. The power source, the  
3 switch and the light source are mounted in a removable power pack. In Fig. 4, the telephone  
4 is replaced by a pager.

5 The power source used to power the light source may or may not be the same power  
6 source used for the telephone (see Col. 2, lines 40 – 54). No statement or comment is made  
7 in Auten et al. regarding the use of at least one battery with LED that gradually dims as the  
8 internal voltage of the battery drops. Because cordless and wireless telephones are stored or  
9 connected to a battery charger, a voltage multiplier circuit that boost the voltage of the battery  
10 is not needed.

11 Drapac et al. discloses a driver circuit for driving a high current load when connected  
12 to a battery which has a terminal voltage which varies substantially to the level of energy  
13 being consumed. The driver circuit includes a differential amplifier, a slope control element,  
14 and a load control element which together gradually reduce the power consumption of the  
15 device. By reducing the power consumption, the relative life of the battery (see Col. 2, lines  
16 1 – 10) is extended. Contrary to the Examiner's opinion, Drapac et al. does not disclose an  
17 DC-DC boost converter that 'boosts' the power of the battery to meet the needs of the device.

18 Claim 3 recites a 1.5 volt battery. Because the battery voltage is relatively low, a  
19 voltage multiple circuit is provided that adjust and maintains the output from the battery so  
20 that the LED is continuously activated as the internal voltage of the battery decreases. If a  
21 voltage multiple circuit is not used, the LED gradually dims as the internal voltage of the  
22 battery is reduced. When the internal voltage drops to 1.3 volts or less, the LED becomes  
23 inactive and the device can no longer be used as a flashlight. Depending of the circuitry of the

1 garage door transmitter, the battery does not have sufficient voltage to activate the  
2 transmitter.

3 Dimming especially is problematic with LED flashlights because LED's are not  
4 inherently as bright as incandescent bulbs. Therefore, it is very important that the original  
5 brightness of the LED be maintained at the battery's voltage is decreased.

6 The Applicant submits that the problem of brightness associated with LED's is not  
7 known or identified by the Auten et al. or Drapac et al. While Drapac et al. discloses a drive  
8 circuit for driving high current loads, there is no statement or suggestion that such circuits be  
9 used in LED flashlights.

10 For all of the above reasons, the rejection based on 103(b) should be withdrawn and  
11 that the application is in condition for allowance.

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13 Respectfully submitted,

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18 Attorney for Applicant  
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